Mational Republican

W. J. MURTAGH Editor and Proprietor, THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Is published over morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest or-ber of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty cents per month.

Mail subscribers, postage paid, \$8.00 per year;

RATES OF ADVERTISING :

Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements un-der the head of "For Sale or Rent," "Wanted," "Lost and Found," and "Personal," twelve and "Lost and Found," and "Personal, "the state of the shalf cents per line.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J. Murrack, Proprietor, NATIONAL EMPURLICAN, Washington, D. C.

THE SATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

SATURDAY MORNING ::::::AUGUST 14, 1975.

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

AND Now they charge that Sam Carey has been drinking beer; but the worst of it is they have proved it. Anything to get votes, you know.

THURMAN is announced as being determined to spend the summer at Put-in Bay. He was put there long ago by the Ohio inflationists.

THE Ohio Republican newspapers are sad. Rye's up William Allen is silent, and it is feared that he has discovered that the true effect of his stump oratory has been to make Republican votes.

JUDGE KELLEY is going to Chicago, so it is reported, to stir up the Communists of that unfortunate city. What with fires, divorces and such things, and now with Kelley, the Chicago people are certainly to be pitied.

GOVERNOR TILDEN is pig-headed and obstinate. He will not return to the Executive office, at Albany, so as to allow the Democracy to consistently resume its assaults upon President Grant for his temporary rest at Long Branch.

THE dispatch from North Carolina printed elsewhere exposing the unreliable character, not to say lies, of the Associated Press agents in that State regarding the late election, is vouched for by no less trustworthy authority than the Hon. Thos. B. Keogh, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It confirms our previous special and private dispatches regarding the election, and shows that the Republicans have carried the Convention and the State by an almost unprecedented majority.

THE Democratic squabble regarding the next Speakership grows more amusing. Some inconsiderate fellow has suggested the idea that honesty is a prerequisite for the office. Thereupon nearly all the candidates mentioned therefor are in trouble. Sam Randall's back-pay account, Fernando Wood's back record, Sam Cox's well-known ingratitude and other things rise as warning ghosts to disturb their ambitous visions. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, is about the only C. Kerr for the office who remains unmolested.

THURMAN, the artful dodger, has subsided, along with his venerable father-inlaw, and the voices of the rag-money Democrats in Ohio are heard mournfully inquir ing what has become of their leaders. Hendricks and other outsiders refuse to comfort them, and they are deprived of the lessons of repudiation for which they yearn. This silence on the part of the Ohio Democrats is the shrewdest bit of political management they have yet developed. It shows that they begin to understand the disgust of the people at their dishonest

THE late ex-Governor Graham had been elected before his death to be a delegate from Orange county, in the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina. The vacancy may or may not be filled before the convention assembles, by an election which can be legally ordered by the Governor. As the matter stands now, one influential Democratic delegate will be missed from the roll-call. While his death is deeply to be regretted, there seems to be a probability that the Democrats will be unable to find a man of equal force of character to succeed

AND NOW Tilton has begun to sue those journalists who say he is msane for slander. The Brooklyn Eagle is his first victim, that journal having declared that he is "saturated with insanity," and intimated that some of his relatives do not rejoice in the possession of well-poised minds. He probably believes that he may win this suit because Brooklyn juries are necessarily composed of men who are themselves somewhat addled from reading the reports of the Great Scandal; but why don't he tackle some newspaper elsewhere of the many in the country in which he has been denounced as a black-hearted scoundrel?

GRADUALLY, as the truth becomes known in the North regarding the true condition of political affairs in the Southern States. the influence of the Gush movement disappears. Witness the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser, which

is worth "passing around:" is worth "passing around"
"Congressmen L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was lately heralded to the North sy the Southern agents of the Associated Press as the coming orator of the Democratic party. With becoming diffidence, but very firmly, we begleave to differ from the telegraph man in his extensity. His except delivered at the late. estimate. His speech, delivered at the late Democratic State convention, which has come to hand by the slower carriage of the mails, is to hand by the slower carriage of the mains, is a mere rehash of the secession harangues of Toombs, Wigfall & Co. He says that 'negro suffrage hangs like a mistletoe upon the body politie to sap its life,' and that the North 'presumed on a latent loyal sentiment here which did not exist, and not finding it, then looked beyond the white man to the negro for assistance.' It is evident that this man, who is safetable to protect the right, of county sworn officially to protect the right of equal suffrage for all men, is ready to overthrow it at any time, and readly stands where he stood at outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. He was an erring brother then, but he is by no means a pentent and submissive brother now. He is prominently pressed as a caudidate for the nomination of Vice President by the Democ-His Bourbonism is unquestioned."

THE New York Tribune has at last blundered into an acknowledgment that the Southern Democracy still adheres to "its faith in the doctrine of the independence of the States. In an article on this subject yesterday it soundly berates Mr. Beck for his detestation of the word "nation." and makes a few remarks anent thereto suggestive of the idea that the spirit of Horace Greeley may have struggled up through the basement lager beer saloon of the tall tower, and exercised some of its aforetime influence upon the present management of that paper. The truth is that the rebellious instincts of the Southern Democracy are becoming so apparent that even such a renegade as White law Reid is compelled to reprove them. Now, let Whitelaw go on, and tell us how the enfranchisement of the blacks and the safety of the war amendments to the Constitution can be preserved unless by national authority! He cannot have forgotten that the Tribune, in its more reputable days, before he got control of it, labored earnestly for the accomplishment of these truly national results, and it must be apparent to him that the design of the morbid appetites for sensational lampoons

believers in the supremacy of the States is and disgraceful vilification, we may expect to destroy them. In fact, the principal motive of Southern Democratic opposition to the National Government is to be found in the antipathy of that class to its power to preserve those amendments.

PARSON BROWNLOW duly appreciates the result that would follow in the North if the Northern people could be made to fully understand the designs of the Southern Democracy. In a recent number of the Knoxville Chronicle he says:

"The grand and sweeping Republican vic-tory in North Carolina is full of encouragetory in North Carolina is full of encouragement to the whole country. It shows that the teachings of such miserable agitators as Gen. D. H. Hill, and Judge Kerr, who insulted all respectable people by his improper remarks at Charlotte on the occasion of the celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial, are spurned by the honest, peace-loving people of the Old North State. The indiscreet utterances of unrepentant rebels like the two men we have mentioned are sure to make Repub-lican votes, and to these we attribute the heavy Republican gain in North Carolina. If Hill's rebellious paper were circulated in Ohio, and Kerr could be induced to make some of his red-hot speeches there, the Republicans would carry the State by forty thousand majority.

TALK ABOUT YOUR GIRLS! Your Ida Lewises and your other acquatic heroines, they are nothing by the side of our genuine District of Columbia production. The report of the boat race on the Potomac yesterday, printed elsewhere, graphic and faithful as it is, fails to do justice to the rowing of Miss Blau. Although she lost the race through no fault of her own, or, perhaps, on account of the lack of skill on the part of her fellow-oarsman, she exhibited a quality of pluck and healthy muscular development which speaks well for both her mental and physical training. The gallant manner in which she was received, both before and after the race, attests the high personal regard entertained for her by the several boat clubs present, as well as the public generally, and the earnest sympathy provoked by her defeat will serve, we hope, to stimulate her to further exertion. Her example should result in popularizing the exercise and amusement of boat-rowing among the sex, and we may reasonably expect that before long, in these quiet summer evenings or in the cooler ones to come, the "rowing ground" on our poble river will be made doubly attractive by the presence of an increased number of oarswomen. Hoopla, for Miss Blau!

MR. JUSTICE WYLIE yesterday ordered the release of John Frawner, charged with the murder of Thomas Kennard, on his entering his own recognizance in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance. The statement of counsel, the love letters of Kennard, and the testimony of the few witnesses examined impressed the judicial mind with the belief that no jury in the world would convict the accused, and for that reason he turned him loose in the community. The Judge must have predicated his opinion in the matter upon the generally-accepted idea that no American jury will convict a man of murder who shoots down the seducer of his wife. Taking this view of the case, is it not rather strange that the Judge should have voluntarily, and without precedent, assumed the peculiar and chivalric notions of the average juror, and forgotten what his duties in the premises are? As it is, however, the United States will be saved the expense of a trial, the public the infliction of a lot of scandal, Mrs. Frawner will get a husband, Mr. Frawner will get a wife, and probably they will live happily together. As they and the Judge have arranged it thus, it is

interfere. APOTHEOSIS OF SLANDER. Charles A Dana is the apostle of slander-

ous journalism, and Aleck McClure is his disciple. The former edits the New York Sun; the latter the Philadelphia Times. Dans started with his newspaper intending to be independent, and McClure aned his example. They both gravitated after a time to the despicable level of common scolds, and won the reputation of Billinsgate fishwomen by their aptitude in untruthfulness, blackguardism and disregard of the character of others as well as their own. Not an issue of their journals for months has contained a word in approval of anything or anybody, for they have been conducted on the assumption that the public delights to read slanders of everything and everybody. To some extent this assumption is correct; but it is not applicable to the masses of respectable, intelligent and thoughtful people. The class of citizens who are directly influenced by reading such publications is, therefore, extremely limited, while the number who read them "just to see what the lying scoundrels have to say" is daily decreasing, There is, however, sufficient patronage left for this kind of journalism to support it, as the plague is kept alive by the parishs of decent communities, or as the smallpox is generated and developed by contagious filth. If its effects could be circumscribed to those cases of actual infection, or if it could be fenced in as the sanitary officials inclose the "spotted fever," it would soon suffocate to death in its own rottenness. But, under the lenient customs of our people, bred of a belief in the freedom of the press, amounting to the toleration of unrestricted license, and sustained as it sometimes is by a corrupt judiciary, it retains sufficient strength and badness of character to taint the political atmosphere of the whole country. This taint shows itself in the reproduction by more respectable journals of slanders against public men. As the public men who hold office under the General Government are Republicans, the result is that the slanders redound more or less to the injury of the Republican party. The Democratic press repeat them with vigorous zest. The so-called Independent press of the style of the New York Tribune frequently enlarges upon them. In this way the country is daily flooded with malicious misrepresentations regarding public men and their acts, and a superficial presence of a wide-spread lack of integrity is falsely asserted. There are but few persons, however, who do not penetrate this thin surface of slander to find beneath it the solid virtues which go to make up the foundation of American citizenship. It it were not for this fortunate fact, mutual confidence among the people would disappear, to be replaced by general mistrust. All veneration for official dignity and consequent revence for the executors of the laws would be at an end. In short, the bottom would fall out of our social fabric, the pariahs would

come to the surface as the leaders of a public immorality, which would become allpervading, and the apotheosis of putrescent slander would be realized. But Dana, McClure & Co. are not responsible for the failure of their efforts to lemoralize the body politic. They devote themselves to that object with all the energy and intellect at their command, and if it were not for the intrepld integrity of the people they would succeed. They are not to be forgiven, therefore, any more than the foiled burglar is who is captured by the thief-takers as he is attempting to break open his neighbor's house. Their offense is consequently as unpardonable as it would be if their desires were crowned with success. But how shall we teach such mis creants, and how can they be punished? Can we afford to overlook their misdeed simply because they are comparatively fruitless of evil, or shall we measure the by the intense wickedness of their motives? So long as human nature remains as weak as it is, and prone to the gratification of

them to flourish with their ill-gotten gains and escape the disreputable fate they so richly merit. Respectable people, how-ever, can do something in the direction of discouraging the circulation of their papers by refusing to subscribe for or buy them. And when they succeed through the corrupt manipulation of the courts in avoiding trial for atroclous libel as Dana has done, the effort to secure their punishment should be redoubled. As the wantons of the streets are supported by the depraved elements of society, these men also get their sustenance from a similar source; but the good of the entire community demands that they shall be pursued to punishment as it also requires the suppression of physical forms of prostitution and immoral influences of all kinds. Let this be understood generally as the feeling of the more respectable classes, and the result will soon follow that the slanderers will be shunned and avoided in public by those who would enjoy the respect of their neighbors, as so many common bawds or journalistic streetwalkers.

HATRED OF THE COLORED BACE.

The hatred of the negro, which is the oundation of all Democratic inspiration and aspiration, is the same among the outspoken adherents of that party in the North as it is in the South. It is this hatred as much as anything else that prompts the Democratic opposition to the constitutional amendments, to the superior authority of which they falsely declare their obedience. Among the latest disciples of this belief brought to the surface by the emergencies of the political situation is "Shep" Leffler the Democratic candidate for Governor o Iowa. Like old Bill Allen, of Ohio, Leffler has been resurrected from the political grave in which he was buried during the war, and is now raving about the State making loud-mouthed declarations of adherence to the newly-discovered principles of his party. His last appearance in public life was in 1847, when he held a discussion with Gen. Wilson, at Cascade, Iowa. In that debate Gen. Wilson expressed the conviction that the time was coming when men "would blush at the awful crime of 'human slavery, [hisses and cheers,] and the very men who hiss at my words to day," said he, "will welcome the negro o his freedom." To all of which Leffler

made the following reply:

"My friend (pointing to Wilson) speaks of
human slavery! Does he call a nigger human!
Had he said "the awful crime of nigger slavhis words would have been an insult to the intelligent audience, but when he speaks of nigger slavery as 'human slavery,' he but adds falschood to insult—or else superior igno-nance of that least intelligent of all the brute creation—the nigger. He would have you turn these aximals loose upon the community—yes, more, he would make them free citizens of Washington's and Jefferson's great Republic and then, no doubt, he would send them to and then, no doubt, he would send them to Congress—niggers in Congress, think of it; and then after my fanatical friend had freed and then after my fanatical friend had freed the niggers, he wanted to free the dugs—say-ing with just as much propriety that it was too bad to keep them in 'human slavery,' [cheers and cries of 'good,'] and of the two ani-mals, I believe the dog is the most intelligent. This is a white man's government, and dogs and niggers shall never run in. Nor abolition-ists either! He says the time is coming when I will blush at these words. The gentleman mistakes me. I love my country and her God-riven institutions too well for that: may this given institutions too well for that; may this arm fall lifeless by my side if I ever tolerate the thought of negro freedom! When that time comes I want to die. I shall have lived long enough!"

It is not only instructive, but amusing, to unearth these almost forgotten declara tions of Democratic leaders at this time, because it puts them on the defensive against themselves when they attempt to to be hoped the ghost of Kennard will not seek the votes of the blacks. For example, the Pittsburg Commercial treats the foregoing extract from Leffler's antebellum speech as follows:

"Well, that time has come, and, strange to say, Leffler does not want to die. He wants, on the contrary, to be Governor of Iowa, and he wants the 'niggers' he despised so much in 1847 to vote for him! Of course, he denies the paternity of the dirty speech he then made, and tries to lie out of it; but the record is against him. The debate, as it occurred, is in print, and no amount of lying will wipe out the record of it. Besides, does it not sound perfectly natural! All of us whose recollections go back to that date can recall the memory of dozens of such speeches and Leffler was no better than the rest. But he should have kept his word, and died when the event he so much dreaded came to pass He has no business to be alive to-day; and if he has been false to his pledge to shuffle off his mortal coil when the negroes were en-franchised he might, at least, have the grace to stick to what he said a generation ago. It was mean enough to refuse to die, as he promised, but it is still meaner to deny the utterances that came so naturally from his

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

- Between cucumbers and green corn young are sandwiched into eternity. - The Presidential candidate crop is prosing. New York alone thinks it will be able

to furnish forty available ones. - Peaches are selling in New York at ten cents a crate, and the physicians are as happy s a bob-tailed clam at high tide.

- General Joe Johnston's name is one of a thousand that has been mentioned as a good candidate for Governor of Georgia. - Fernando Wood says the Speakership is of to consequence. Fernandy is particularly

ond of "no consequence," though. - It is believed that Sam Cary will run far behind his ticket that he won't reach the homestretch much before Christmas.

- Big-Rats Brown has written a two-col ump-and-a-half letter regarding the national finances. His physicians have some hopes o his recovery.

- The Troy Budget says that the Tribune' policy of silence in the matter of Gould's wnership does not convince the public." But sillence gives consent.

- An exchange says "the milkmen are all way at the watering places." But we notice that they get back to see us once a day with of their travels.

- The Massachusetts Democrats propose to raise \$200,000 to re-elect Governor Gaston, with the intention of making him their Presidential candidate in 1876.

- The fast mail train which will soon be running between New York and Chicago will emind the people along the line of Mark Twain's "flash and a vanish."

- "Shake them up, Leveln!" And Leveln shook them up, and now the iditorial depart ment of the New York Herald will start on ew basis of intellectual grandeur. - The Springfield Republican reduces the

list of Presidential candidates, with fair prospects of success, to three-Secretary Briston Charles Francis Adams and Governor Tilder - Notwithstanding the fact that the gras hoppers have made a strong fight with the regetable kingdom of the West, the markets are at present glutted with agricultural pro

- A Middlebury farmer got to fooling around in a two-acre lot with a lively-footer bull, and when the neighbors found him he was piled up in another lot waiting to b - Bennett's new English drag at Newpo

is detracting from the notoriety of the Herald lightning train of the Hudson. The girls go into ecstacles over it, while the men scratch their noses and think. - A large number of the tooth-lifters of th United States are tarrying at Long Branch where the Dental Convention has convened. People involuntarily yell, "Ouch!" as they pass

the place of the meeting. - And now the Inter-Ocean has the requisit pertinacity to tell the young folks that two car ive better on a small salary than one. If five iollars will buy a better pair of pants for John and Sarah than for John aloue, then figures

lie, and we can prove it. - Some scamp has been representing him olf in Texas as the son of Postmaster General Jewell. This, too, in the face of the fact that Mrs. Jewell never had a son. The Texans lavished their best hospitality upon him until they discovered the imposture, and then they questly hung him on a limb to dry.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY. Careful Analysis of the Issue of the Campaign from a Republican Stand-point.

RALEIGH, N. C., August II, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
SIR: The die has been cast, the Rubicon passed; we have met the enemy, and they are ours. The southern wing of the Democratic party has not been satisfied with the condition of affairs since the surrender. It never has accepted, and, in my opinion, never will accept in good faith the results of the war. All their alk about reconciliation, fraternity and filling up the bloody chasm is nothing but a trap set by "Southern Gushers" to eatch "Northern cents." The rebel Generals Preston and Gary gave expression to the real sentiment of their party. The Democratic party in this State has shown the bitterest hostility to the present constitution ever since its adoption in 1868. They have opposed it on the ground that it was the work of carpet-baggers and negroes; hat it was made solely in the interest of the Republican party, and that it was never adopted by the people, because thirty thousand of them were at the time disfranchised for participation in the rebellion. All these stateme are utterly false, and without foundation in fact. There were one hundred and twenty delegates in the convention. Fifteen of them were negroes, eighteen were carpet-baggers, and eighty-seven were native white men. Instead of being made solely in the interest of he negroes, it was the first constitution this State ever had that was made in the interest

of the whole people. Some of the framers of that instrument were men who had lived in free States, and had seen educated in the principles set forth in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence. such men were needed to frame a constitution suitable to the changed condition of things in the Southern States. And such a constitution was made and adopted, guaranteeing to all men "equality before the law," forceasing the power of the ballot by conferring more rights pon the voter.

Such things as townships and township officers were unknown in this State prior to the doption of the present constitution. Formerwall the judges and county magistrates were elected by the Legislature to hold office during life or good behavior. The power to choose fil the officers in the State was first given to the people by this constitution. No lover of his State or his fellow-citizens could find fault with a single clause in the fundamental law of this State. Nor has any person done so. None but the Democratic office-seekers and their ignorant followers (whose name is legion) could have invented an argument in favor of changing the present constitution. Their real and only objection to it was that under it the colored man had some power.

A large majority of the voters in the eastern part of the State are Republicans, most of them negroes and many whites. In the Western portion of the State a majority are white Democrats. On a popular vote the Republi-can party has generally elected all its State officers on account of the large colored vote in the eastern counties, but a majority of the ourties in the State are Democratic, and this counties in the State are Democratic, and this accounts for the fact that the Democratic party has had control of the legislative branch of this government since 1870. To take away the Republican power derived from the popular vote has been the Democrat's chief aim since he first tasted the sweets of power in 1870. But to do that it was necessary to change the constituthis it was necessary to change the constitu-tion. With too much confidence in their strength they put the question to the people in 1871, and, by a majority of fourteen to twenty thousand, the proposition was voted down.

This unmistakable declaration of the people was the result of their love for many provi-

sions that they held sacred. This ought to

have satisfied reasonable men; but the Democratic leaders, not belonging to that class, re-solved that since the people would not call a convention they, the supreme lawgivers, would call it for them. During their canvass for seats in the Legislature they were frequently asked whether or not they intended to call a convention, and they invariably answered in he negative. But once in their seats, with the utmost disregard of the wishes of the stituents, they ordered the people to stituents, they ordered the people to elect delegates to a convention on the proposition of the House of Representatives. They thought that of course, since the House had a two-third Democratic majority, the convention would have the same. They never intended to put the amended or new constitution before the the amended of new constitution before the people for their ratification or rejection. It was their intention, through their anticipated majority in the convention, to call back the last Democratic Legislature and have it ratify their work. This was a daring attempt, but the leaders hoped to accomplish their object at this particular time by means of two influences, viz: the Democratic victories in the Northern States and the passage of the civil rights bill. They hoped to lull the apprehension of the timid in their own party by referring to the sympathy exhibited by the North in her change of political sentiment, and to draw off white men from the Republican party by stirring up their prejudices of race with the cries of "social equality," "inagor rule" and "megro inferiority." There is now no doubt that the There is now no doubt that the inferiority. There is now no doubt that the civil rights bill, pending in the House, was the cause of the Democratic victory in this State last year. They felt confident that, now a civil rights bill had passed, it would be easy to draw off the whites from the negroes by appealing to their lowest passions, while their perhaps dormant malice was still aroused. In my opinion they would never have made this revo

lutionary movement had they not believed their salvation to be sacred through the civil rights They refused to say in what respect they intended to change the constitution. The truth would have blasted all their hopes of success. They merely said, in the language of Governor Gruham, (one of their candidates:) "The intended changes are too numerous to mention.'
From what has dropped from the leaders of that party we can say, without fear of satis-factory contradiction, that they intended greatly to abridge the rights of the whole peo-ple in order to make ineffective the franchise

of the negro.

Their battle-cry in their campaign was,
"White men of the West, come to the rescue
of the white men of the East." And they believed that the whites of the State would willlieved that the whites of the State would willingly surrender their right, if, by so doing,
the negro would be deprived of his right. The
National Constitution prevented their taking
from the negro his right because of "race,
color or previous condition of servitude," and
they were then forced to strike the white man
in order to get at the colored one.

It was, no doubt, the intention of the Demcenter to party to shell he to the territy and all

It was, no doubt, the intention of the Democratic party to abolish the township and all township officers; to re-establish the old County Court system, and place over each court magistrates chosen for life by the Legislature. They intended to abolish many of the State offices and make all the rest, from the Governor down to the lowest magistrates, elective, by the Legislature. The Benchikers elective by the Legislature. The Reg elective by the Legislature. The requordan judges have been especially obnoxious to the Democratic party, and their election was to be taken from the people and given to the Legislature. In fact, the Democratic Legislature and through it was to be made omnipotent, and through it the Democrats were to hold every office in the State save a few sheriffalties and memberships of the Legislature. They intended to abolish the unfinished penitentiary and re-establish the barbarous whipping-post. They have already abolished all distinction between grand and petty larceny, and men for stealing chickens (too poor to eat) have been sent to the penitentiary for three years. These solons would economize by abolishing the State prison would economize by abolishing the State prison, and make a law that no man whipped at the whipping-post could afterward exercise the right of State citizenship. All these things they would have done, and more, too, in order to abridge in a constitute.

These were the issues that the Republicans had to meet, and they met them by simply saying to the people, "If you vote for Republican candidates they will return the constitu-

tion to you untouched."
The Democratic speakers and press entered into the discussion as to the objectionable features of the constitution. They merely said that tures of the constitution. They merely said that it had been made by carpet-baggers negroes and scallawags, and therefore abould be changed. They resorted to the lowest demagogery—appealed to the white man's lowest, basest passions. Their ablest and most honest can vassers urged no argument in favor of a convention save that the negro was inferior to the white man, and that Congress had given him "civil rights." They told the poor white men, in the most illogical manner, that if the constitution was not changed some negro in the State would be a judge, or solicitor, or arperintendent of education, and that social equality between the two races would certainly follow.

follow.

The speech of Senator Rausom, in Raleigh, on the night before the election, was the most ridiculous and absurd to which I ever listened. For an hour and a half be labored to convince the white man that he should not vote the Republican ticket with the negro, because his great ancestors had fought, bled and died in the Revolution; that the Anglo-Saxon had the Revolution; that the Angle-Saxon and done everything, and the negro had never accomplished anything. The "white man's ancestry," "negro inferiority," and the "civil rights bill" were the only arguments the Democratic party used in favor of changing the constitution. You would hardly believe such bitterness to exist in the minds of intelligent man as above, in this expension. bitterness to exist in the minds of intelligent men as was shown in this campaign.

All their vocatularies of denunciatory epithets were exhausted in their shuse of theirs.

The white Republicans received their share. They were told that if they voted for the Republican candidates it would be to them a brand of everleasting infamy and shame. They did all that words could do to frighten

the white man from affiliation with the Republicae party. They were desperate, and all their haired for the negro, which, for political reasons, they have heretofore kept concoaled, burst forth in all its consuming power.

The Republican party carried on the campaign in the most commendable manner. They confined themselves to the issues that presented themselves, and showed to the people that the constitution was the best they ever had and that the Democratic leaders were anxious to change it merely to gratify their haired of the negro and their involvents greed for office. The people were tired of contention and taraction, and the tide of the revolution was turned back. Many Democrats voted for Republican candidates, and the State has gone Republican on a popular vote by from ton to twenty thousand majority. The Democratic organ—the News—on the 8th of this month, expressed the sentiments of the disgusted party leaders when it said; "Our advice is to draw the line strongly. Those who have voted the negro ticket, let them stay on that side. Let them be known as negroes." God grant that the persons referred to may take this advice and remain with us—it would be a blessing to the State. The day that the Democratic party get control of the National Government will be the saddest in the history of the negro. be the saddest in the history of the negro.

After that event it will not be long before he will have nothing left him but his bare freedom, (if that,) which, without the rights that pertain to that condition, is but little better than slavery. The Southern Democrat has put a stop to

The Southern Democrat has put a stop to Ku-Klux outrages for the furtherance of nis grand design—the capture of the North. The North cannot afford to withdraw its protection from the negro; his rights have cost i much blood and treasure. The negro w question in the next national campaign, a he was in the last. He has not yet been accured in his rights. I can no longer doubt this after seeing the object of the Democratic movement in this last campaign. No one can deplore this state of things more than I, but the truth is mighty and will prevail.

C. N. O.

MCNEAL.—August II, 1875, ALMIRA MCNEAL, daughter of James and Almira McNeal, aged three months and three days.

QHL.—On the Emri antant, Emma Christina Onl, aged four years five months and four days, daughter of John W. and Christina Ohl.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from 2006 I street northwest, Bunday, at I o'clock p. m. Is treet northwest, Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

RICHTER.—On the 12th Instant, Many, infant
daughter of Mary A, and R. Otto Richter, aged
thirteen months and four days.

Funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock
from the residence of her parents, 72f Four-and ahalf street southwest. half street southwest.

GHARLTON.—On the lith instant, in Montgomery county, Md., Mrs. Sanah H. Charlton, wife of Benjamin Chariton, of this city wife of Benjamin Chariton, of this city.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 28 E street northwest, on Monday, 18th instant, at 30 clock p. m. (Star)

Hehinstant, at 30 clock p. m. (Star) HERLIHY, -On the 12th instant, John T. Herlihy, eldest son of Thomas and Catharine Herlihy, in the seventeenth year of his age. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 18th in tant, at 30 clock, from the residence of his parents. No. 1801. Twelfth street northwest, His friends and acquaintances and those of the bmily are respectfully levited to attend. (Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.) BERCKMANN,-On Thursday, August 12, Mrs. MARY ANN BERCKMANN, in the sixty-first year of her asc.

Many And same search of the family are respect-the friends and relatives of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funeral from trace church, corner Ninth and D streets southwest, on Sanday, August 15, at 2 o'clock p. m. [Star please copy.] CAMPBELL.—On the morning of August 12 THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, in the any-fourth year o THOMAS B. CARPRAIN, in the place on Saturday after-his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday after-noon, August 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late resi-dence, No. 127 Seventh street northwest. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. REV. S. DOMER. PASTOR OF SET O REFORMED EPI'S COPAI

CHURCH, Services in Lincoln Hall. M. G. A. Building, corner Ninth and D street. TU-MORROW, at It a. m. and at 5 p. m. Sermo by the pastor, Rev. William McGuire. The public generally are invited to stiend. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washington N. A. Chapter, No. 2, will neet in the Chapter Chamber THIS AFTER. NOUN, at 40 clock, to attend the funeral of Comp. T. B. Campbell. All R. A. Masons fraternally invited to attend. By order of the M. E. H. P. augi4

O. D. Campbell, Secretary. JACKSON WAGONS-New Stock Some choice lumber trucks, coal carts and farm wagons very cheap. Cor. Massachusetts avenue and Fifth st. N. W.

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Sola Water is at the Temple Drug Store,
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Reading-room and Library free to all. Prayer Meetings daily at 12:15, \$ and 9 p. m. Sabbath Evening Services, (exclusively.) [for roung men, at 8 o'clock.

Sabbath Afternoon Services at 3:30, Circulating Library, 13,000 volumes. New b TEETH OF PER SET, EITHER

andria, Va., offers his professional services as Screen. Physician and Coulist to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
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TASSELS, &c 06 Ninth street, opposite Lincoln Hall. myll-sm PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DEUC STORE, Masonic Yemple. janix WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. CURRENT AND BACK NUMBER of the DALLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD. ADARS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, cerner F and Ninth streets.

INSURANCE. GERMANIA PIRE INSURANCE Of New York. Assets July 1, 1875, \$1,009,561.64. We desire to notify our pairens that our former spent, Mr. E. L. Schmidt, has resigned, and that we have appointed Mr. B. F. STEIGER. No. 511 Seventh street northwest, our Sole Agent for the District of Columbia. Seeiger will give due attention to all renewal current Policies and entertain all proposals

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BUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.
B. F. STEIGER, Agent, No. 3til Seventh street
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moved to the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets, over Grandall's book store, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and the general public. WANTED - A COMPETENT BLACK.
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Amis LOUISE C. BUTLER.

LOST AND FOUND. L OS T-NOVICE.—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one (I) of GEORGE W. STICKNEY for \$425, to order of C. I. Entwisie, dated on or about July \$185, at innert days, and endorsed by said Entwisie; the other given by HENRY M. BAKER to order of Wm. J. Cooke, and endorsed by him for \$420, at sixty days, and dated on or about July \$3, 1875. And I bereby forewarn all persons from negotiating or trading for said notes. Any person fielding the same will please leave them at this office. LOST—NOTICE.—A NOTE, DRAWN BY C.
T. Bowen to the order of J. W. Simms, and indorsed by me for collection, and dated April 2, 1975, at seven months, at ten per cent, interest per best; and I hereby flower W. shington, has been best; and I hereby flower W. shington, has been best; and I hereby flower will prove the person and the collection of the collec

SUMMER RESORTS. SURF BATHING. POINT LOOKOUT SUMMER RESORT.

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BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGES AND COPPORTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR both sexes, is on the Philadelphia and Balti-M both sexes, is on the Philadelphia and Balti-more Central Raliroad. Superior bulidings, home care, carnest teachers, able heturers; public can remain vocations. The incorporated trustees are "Friends," Bon. Washington Townsend says: remain vacations. The incorporated trustees are remain vacations. The incorporated trustees are "Friends," Hon. Washington Townsend says: "As to the progress of my late wand, who was under your care and tuition for over two years, i was well satisfied with the school, its arrangement and discipline, and the progress in knowledge and t

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NOTICE - MISS CALKINS' SCHOOL Will reopen on MONDAY. September 6, at the corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHING-TON, D. C.
Preparatory Department opens September 8.
The College September 13.
Medical Department October 4.
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Ll. D., President.

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IT. J. P. CAUL Driell, Instrumental Missic Ma.

M. F. NEWYON, Instrumental and Vocal Music;
Prof. L. ETGENE COLLIEEE, French: Prof. E.

T. FRISTOR, Lecturer of Natural Philosophy and
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The Second Annual Season, September 1, 1873, to The Second Annual Season, September 1, 1873, to the first term to commence September 1, 1873, and close January 18, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; The second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and close Juney, 1876; the second to commence danuary 18 and \$57.50 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS MISS OSBORNE'S YOUNG street, corner of Tep.b. will re-ores MONDAY September 6, 1875. Therough instruction in Sag lash branches, Ancient, Modern Languages an Music. Particular attention given to Frimary and Intermediate department.

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SALMON, 18 cents per can. LUBSTER, 20 cents per can. SARDINES, 20 cts. per can. THONNY FISH, 30 cents per can. SHADINES, ready for use. ROAST BEEF 40 cents POAST CHICKEN, 50 cents per can. ROAST TURKEY, 50 cents

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3,000 yards Best Calleo, 816 cents; worth 18, 2,000 yards Best Calleo, 8 cents; worth 12,6 5 Sersucker Sulting, 15 cents; worth 30. Gressadnes 10 and 125 cents; worth 30. Gressadnes 10 and 125 cents; worth 61. Flain Japanese Silks. 35 cents; worth 61. Examinats Striped silks. 35 cents; worth 61. Extraped—All Silk Grensdines. 35, 35 and 75 cents. Plaid Sultings, 90 and 25 cents; worth 61. The 125-cent counter has goods remarkably cheep. Cheap.

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White Line B Lawns, meents; worth decents.

All Squred Lawns at cost.

Ladles' and Gent's Gauss Underwear at cost.

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French Figured Piques. 20 cents; worth 50.

Bargains all through the Dress Good Stock, as the money is wanted for fail purchases.

Lace Striped Piques. Plaid Organdles cheap.

All Bleached and Brown Cotions at wholesale prices. prices.
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COOKED CORNED BEEF, T. N. NAUD! IN. 709 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth CLEARING OUT SALE Summer Dry Goods TREMENDOUS REDUCTION. A great many REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, &c.,

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AT HALF PRICE for the balance of this month. BOGAN & WYLIE, (NEW STORE.) 1014 Seventh Street Northwest.

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is constantly buying JOB LOTS SHORS, which he divides the profits with the customer.

Men's Congress Gaiters \$1.50, worth \$2. Boy's Congress Gaiters \$1.25, sold for \$2. Men's Ox Ties \$1, cost more. Men's Buglish Ties \$1.50, value \$2. Boy's Frince Albert \$1.25, worth \$2. Ladies Baimorals \$1, worth \$1.25. Ladies and Misses Sippers 75 cts., upwards, Misses Sippers \$6, cost more. Children's Snoes \$7 cts., and upwards.

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HOOE BROS. & CO., NO. 1328 F STREET. Are now opening a full line of Spring Goods. Are now opening a fail line of Spring Goods, such as— Lupin's Black Cashmeres, for Spring wear. Black Mohairs and Aipacas, all grades. Bonnet's, Bellou's, Trupert & Guinnet's Black Bliks, Full Asconets, Printed Percales, Fund and striped Shirtings, figured Shirtings, figured Linens, Squred Linens, Lawns, cotume stripes, new styles. Side-band Organdles, in choice styles, Nainsoek and Hamburg Edging and Inserting, in great variety.

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Damask Table Gloths, all sizes, with Napkins to match. Barusley and other approved nakes of Table Damask, all widths.

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STRAW AND PELT HATS, SELECT ASSORMENT,
LOWEST PRICES.
STINEMETZ, Hatter,
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COAL! COAL!! WOOD! WOOD!! The undersigned is now receiving large supplies of the best grades of Authractic and Situminous Coal for housekeepers, restaurants and hotels, consisting of "Locust Mountain," "Lee" and hotels, consisting of "Locust Mountain," "Lee" and Lithers Valley, Egg. Stove, Chest. Furnace and Steamboat sizes, Cumberisand E. M. and Lump always on hand. Also, at low flaures, prime Hick-ory, Duk and Pine Wood. Sawed and split any length or size desired.

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The best in use. Frepared from the best quality of Virginia File and introducing a Patent Fire Lighter in each bundle, dispensing with the use of kerosene, thavings or paper. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Stephenson's Patent Wood, and take no other. Every bundle has printed label giving directions for use. All the best qualities of coal constantly on hand. STEPHENSON & BRO., tole manufacturers in this District; office, 1218 Pennsylvanis avenue. Mill and Depot, Seventh-street what.

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Wholesais and Retail Desiers in all kinds o Cosi and wood. Cumberiand Cosi. Depot at Eller'll whatvas, foot of Eleventh and Twit'll whatvas. Branch yard, C street, between Second and Third streets northwest. DEALER IN CAE, PINE, AND HIGEORY WOOD. Yard, Corner Eighth and B streets south

Branch Yard, A street, between Second and This T. EDW. CLARK. T. B. CROSS, JR T. EDW. CLARK & CO. DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL, DES, SASH, BLINDS, Our seast of Wood and Oos is large and well as lected. Wood sawed and spill and in the stick, Orders given at either grad or at on OFTIOS, at LOUISIANA AVENUE, traier the Seaton House, will be prespired and said-said-sticketion granuland wharf, Depot and Flaning Mill foot of Fourth

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS.
TRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE SEVENTE
DAY OF AUGUST, 1873,
Jerome J. Hinds ? John Allman et al. No. 658. Equity Docket.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Pelham, his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendants, John allman and teering Allman, cause ther appearance of the property of the process of the pr be proceeded with as in case of default.
Court:
A. WYLIE, Justice, &c.
copy. Test: B. J. MERGS, Clerk, &c.

HENRY R. SEARLE